

# THE (Tarboro', N. C.) SOUTHERNER,



GOVERNMENT.  
 PRESIDENT—Jefferson Davis, of Missis.  
 VICE PRES.—Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.  
 Secretary of State—J. P. Benjamin.  
 " Treasury—C. G. Memminger, S. C.  
 " War—G. W. Randolph, of Va.  
 " Navy—S. R. Mallory, of Florida.  
 Attorney General—Thos. W. Watts, of Ala.  
 Postmaster Gen'l—J. H. Rangan, of Texas.

## The Southerner.

TARBORO': FEB. 28.

### The News.

There is little news of interest from the armies, in any quarter. Gen. Hooker seems to have broken up his camp upon the Rappahannock, and have left for parts to us, yet unknown, but from the best information we can gather from the papers, we would say that he has sent a great portion of his army to New-Port News, Portsmouth and Suffolk.

From Vicksburg the following is the latest we have which we take from the Richmond Enquirer of the 26th.

Mobile, Feb. 24.—The correspondent of the Advertiser and Register writes from Vicksburg, Feb. 18th, as follows:

The enemy erected batteries on the levee, in range of the city, and commenced shelling at one o'clock, yesterday, on one of our batteries near the depot. Every shell came within the city, but no harm was done. Our guns replied slowly, giving shot for shot. From the position of their batteries, that portion of the city fronting the river will be untenable. The firing continued at regular intervals till night, and occasionally till morning. At daylight all was quiet.

From Charleston, we have no news of importance, all quiet. The difficulty between Hunter and Foster has not yet been settled, consequently the delay of the attack upon the city. It is rumored that instead of their fighting the "Rebels," they had a discussion between themselves.

Port Hudson.—There are evidences of an early advance of the abolitionists in this direction, as reinforcements are daily arriving at New Orleans for Banks' army. It is thought that we are amply prepared for them at that point.

The Yankee Congress has passed a Conscription act—the act provides for the raising of three millions of troops if needs be to subjugate, or to use the Yankee expression to pulverize the Rebels. This is "woful."

Mr. Conway an abolitionist from Kansas, has made a speech in the Yankee Congress in favor of peace. He says that the South has established its independence. He recommends a peace based upon the following propositions: 1st. Recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. 2nd. A uniform system of duties upon imports. 3rd. Free trade between the two States. 4th. Free navigation of the Mississippi river. 5th. Mutual adoption of the Monroe doctrine. It would seem from this that the peace party at the North is getting to be popular, and that the abolitionists are endeavoring to get the wind out of the sails of the Northern Democrats. Push the ball along, we have no objection.

### Major Gen. D. H. Hill.

This distinguished patriot arrived in our Town on Thursday night last, he is on his way below upon a visit of inspection. He has been assigned to the Command of the forces in N. C. The Yanks had better stick to their Gun-Boats now.

### A Good Law.

The House of Representatives of the Confederate States, has passed a bill, looking to the prevention in future, of the abuses, frauds, peculations, and speculations, which the members of the House believe, (and in this we believe they are sustained by public opinion,) have been perpetrated in the Departments of the Quarter-Masters and Commissaries.

The bill as passed by the House, forbids the purchase of any article by these officers or their employees, which legitimately pertains to their respective departments for resale, for gain or profit; in other words, the object of the bill, is to prevent speculation in these departments.

We approve of this bill, not in consequence of any knowledge we have, that these sins have been committed, but because the general principle is a good one, and one which ought to have been acted upon long ago.

In justice to the Quarter-master Capt. George Brown, and Commissary Capt. W. B. Myers, who have been stationed in our Town for a considerable length of time, we will state that in our opinion they have performed the duties of their offices with strict honesty and fidelity to the Government. If they have been delinquent in any respect, even a rumor of it, has never reached our ears. They are faithful servants, and in this opinion, we know, that we are sustained by public sentiment here.

We hope the bill will pass the Senate and become a law of the land.

### County Court.

The Court has been in session during the week—not much business was transacted. Ex. Gov. Henry T. Clark, L. R. Cherry, Wm. F. Lewis, Wm. S. Long and David Cobb, Esqrs., were elected members of the Special Court, and the members of Special Court elected Ex. Gov. Clark their Chairman.

R. H. Austin, was re-elected county Trustee and J. J. Porter re-elected Register. Taxes will be laid at the May Term.

### Look out for Counterfeits.

We have been shown a counterfeit Confederate note, of the denomination of twenty dollars. The engraving of these notes is well executed and well calculated to deceive—upon the left hand lower corner of the note, there is a vignette, a female with a lance in her right hand and a wreath of wheat in her left. On the right hand, lower corner of the note, is a vignette—a Blacksmith anvil and tools, on the right and left of the centre thereof are circles engraved in red, with the figures twenty in them. At the bottom of the note in the right hand corner—the words, the Southern Bank note engraving company, will be seen, and on the right edge of the note the words New Orleans. We have been informed, that several of these notes have been circulated in Town during the present week. Any person desiring to see one of the notes, can do so by calling at the Hat & Cap Manufactory of Mr. F. L. Board of this place.

### Exaggeration.

We ought to leave exorbitant bragadocio, puffing and exaggeration of military and naval successes, to the Yankees. Now, the Confederacy has lately been made the dupe of a most notable sample of this species of imposition. It was said, printed, re-printed, echoed and re-echoed over the land, on a certain night last week our two iron-clad ships at Charleston had sunk two, disabled one, and dispersed the rest, of the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor. Now we learn with pain, but with too great certainty, that no ship was sunk, and no ship was disabled, that no damage, in short, was done to the blockading squadron, which, consisting of wooden ships, only avoided a fight with iron-clads, and most judiciously, until they should bring up some iron-clads of their own; which they immediately did.

Further, we regret to say that the Princess Royal, a large British Steamer, laden with by far the most precious cargo ever sent to Charleston, had been captured the night before by a Federal gun-boat—that she was lying alongside that gunboat as a prize, within a mile and a half of the shore batteries—that the naval authorities at Charleston had been made aware of her capture, of her situation, and of her value—and that our victorious iron-clads did not rescue her from that gunboat, but allowed her to be carried out to sea along with the rest of the fleet.

One would much rather praise our sailors' achievements; but the truth must be told. We have heard that an official inquiry is to be made into this mismanagement of an enterprise, which may never have so favorable a chance again.—Richmond Enquirer.

### Gen. N. G. Evans.

The following is an extract from the finding of the Court of Inquiry, recently convened at Goldsboro' for the trial of Gen. Evans, on the charges which had been preferred against him:

The statement of the accused being thus in possession of the Court, the Court was then cleared for deliberation, and having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Brigadier General N. G. Evans, P. A. C. S.—

Of the first specification—not guilty.  
 Of the second specification—not guilty.

Of the third specification—not guilty.  
 Of the fourth specification—not guilty.

Of the charge—not guilty.

The accused, Brigadier General N. G. Evans, P. A. C. S., is therefore fully acquitted of the charge and specifications preferred against him.

(Signed) R. E. COLSTON, Brig. Gen., Pres't Court of Inquiry.  
 Thos. C. Fuller, 1st Lieut. Company B, 36th Reg't N. C. T., Judge Advocate.

The Court deem it their duty to express the opinion that the author of these charges could not have been influenced, in preferring them, by the good of the service, but must have been instigated by a malicious and wrongful spirit, and such conduct is considered highly reprehensible and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

There being no further business before them, the Court adjourned sine die.  
 (Signed) R. E. COLSTON, Brig. Gen., Pres't Court of Inquiry.

### Florida.

On Saturday morning, January 31st, the citizens of St. Augustine discovered the following notice posted up in several public places in their city:

### Notice.

Headquarters 7th N. H. Volunteers, }  
 St. Augustine, Fla., Jan 30, 1863.

The following extract from Orders is published for the information of all concerned:

Headquarters, Dep't of the South,  
 Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C.,  
 January 27, 1863.

Col. Putman, Commanding St. Augustine, Florida:

Colonel—You will immediately send to this Post the families (white) of all persons who have husbands, brothers or sons in Rebel employments, and all other persons, who have at any time, declined to take the oath of allegiance, or who have uttered a single disloyal word, in order that they may all be placed within the Rebel lines; all those families and persons to be sent up in the steamer on which this order is sent, (the Boston.)

By command of Maj Gen D Hunter.  
 Chas. L. Hulpin.

Ass't Adj Gen. 10th Army Corps.  
 The persons mentioned in the above order will immediately hold themselves in readiness to leave at 7 A. M. on Monday next.

By order of Col. Putman.

H. G. Williams, Adj't.  
 Capt. John C. Anderson, Provost Marshal, who is charged with the execution of this order, will be at "Papa's Hotel," between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., till the departure of the boat, to be consulted by all that desire to see him.

These unfortunate exiles have arrived in Lake city, where they were met at the railroad depot by the citizens of the place, and kindly cared for.

### Marrying by Telegraph.

On the 6th of February, a marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Carr, chaplain of the 4th regiment, N. Y. S. V., under rather novel circumstances, the clergyman and bridegroom being in the city of Washington, and the bride in the village of Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., during the ceremony. The bridegroom is a member of the 4th regiment, and circumstances prevented his being in Fulton to fulfil his engagement with the young lady. By mail, the parties agreed to have the ceremony performed through the medium of the electric telegraph. The Oswego Times says:

The day and hour having been arranged, the parties repaired to the telegraph offices at their respective stations, the fair bride accompanied by a female friend as bridesmaid. The gentlemanly operator at Fulton officiated as bridesman. The first dispatch over the wire relating to the affair was from Washington, inquiring if the lady was present? An answer in the affirmative was returned, and the ceremony proceeded. Three messages were sent to Fulton and two transmitted to Washington, and the ceremony was completed. The last message from Washington was the declaration of the clergyman pronouncing the parties man and wife.

### From the Morning News.

A learned Judge has said: "our present war will be fought out by women and children." As an illustration, I send you the views of a mother, whose sons are in service, on the reconstruction of the Union. Her sentiments will meet a response in the heart of every true hearted woman in the Confederacy:

### Reconstruction of the Union?

Reconstruct the Union! Yes, from the wreck of outraged humanity; from the miserable tattered rags of a constitution, trampled under foot, rent and scattered to the winds.

Reconstruct the Union! Yes, with fetters forged for your brave and gallant officers and soldiers, who under God have fought and won your glorious victories, and from the dark, dungeons and pestilential prisons where tyranny has had them in duance vile amidst inhuman insults and privations.

Reconstruct the Union! Yes, and lay its new foundations deep in the blood-stained soil of your desolated homes; of the whitened bones of your countrymen murdered upon the battle fields of their own, their native lands and cemented with the clotted gore of fathers' husbands, sons and brothers, poured out in defence of freedom—of justice—and of truth.

Rebuild it! From the violated graves of your honored dead, from the desolated hearth-stones—where only memory of departed loved ones, now may linger; from the ruined temples and desecrated altars of "our one living and true God," where we and our fathers worshipped; beside whose sacred streams, within whose pastures green we hoped to have led our children; and when the work of life was closed; beneath whose quiet churchyard shades to have laid us down to rest—with the peaceful sleepers—there awaiting the arch angel's trumpet to bid them rise to life and light—upon the resurrection morn.

Reconstruct the Union! Yes, and let its garniture be—the polluted virtue—the defamed characters—the insulted dignity the broken helpless, babes—your grey haired fathers and mothers—your penniless daughters and sisters—your stolen, starving, perishing servants.

Reconstruct the Union! Yes, join brotherhood with the dastards who have earned your slaves and invited them to deeds of infamy and blood around your own firesides.

When light has learned to dwell with darkness; truth with falsehood; honor with dishonor; justice with fraud; pure and undebilitated religion with vile infidelity and low fanaticism—then—Reconstruct the Union, and over it plant the "Stars and Stripes," once the standard of the "free and the brave." But now, wherever it waves on Southern soil or floats upon the sea, we hail it as the ensign of tyranny—the abomination that maketh desolate."

Reconstruct the Union! Forever perish the birth of such a thought.

### Catch Cushing

This man is reported to have said, in a late meeting at Boston, the object of which was to take into consideration the best plan for settling Florida with Yankees:

"The question had frequently been asked him, 'how will you govern the Rebel States if you should conquer them? He thought if they whipped, the rebel States would give up, as many others had done before them.—The proper way to secure this result was by earnestly supporting the Government of the country, and leading it (very aid to put down the rebellion. We have failed thus far by the failure to recognize the black element in the South and the white loyal element as those to be first consulted in establishing the policy of the country. We should have consulted the wishes of these people, instead of hastening to the soft blandishments of such men as Wickliffe, of Kentucky, or Governor Stanley of North Carolina, who, in his opinion, were just as ready as Jefferson Davis to cut our throats."

[Applause.] If it be necessary to bury three hundred thousand slave holders to save twenty-five millions of men, let the slaveholders be buried by all means, [Applause.] A rebel has no right to his life, to his property, or to liberty.—That is the plain law. Let us, therefore, carry it out. If not what is to become of the loyal men of the South? It was nothing to him who was put in the place of the slaveholder—a black man or white. [Applause.] There was nothing to prevent the operatives of Lancashire or the Germans from participating in this movement. [Applause.] Those who in Europe are complaining that their operatives are unemployed should send their laborers, here, and we will give them land in abundance and enough to do. [Applause.]

### New Hampshire.

Information has been brought to the

Northwest from New Hampshire, by a prominent citizen of that State, that the election on the second Tuesday in March will be severely contested by the peace Democrats Ex-President Pierce is manager of the campaign, and is outspoken in his opinion of the war. He has taken position with Vallandigham, Ben Wood and others. The Republicans claim that there must be a military success for them to carry the election.

### Presence of Mind.

1. If a man faints, place him flat on his back and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cold water with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach; but for fear some of the poison may still remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs or drink a cup of strong coffee, these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their being always at hand; if not, a half pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or "drippings," or melted butter or lard are good substitutes, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly is to cover it profusely with cobweb, or flower and salt, half-and-half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spurts, be spry, or the man will be dead in a few minutes, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around near the part between the wound and the heart, put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin, twist it round until the blood ceases to flow, and keep it there until the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used, press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound and the heart, increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not lessen that pressure for an instant until the physician arrives, so as to glue up the wound by the coagulation or hardening of the cooling blood.

5. If your clothing takes fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees; this has a smothering effect on the flames; if not extinguished, or a great headway gotten, lie down on the floor, roll over and over, or better, envelop yourself in a carpet, or bed cloth, or any garment you can get hold of at all ways preferring woolen.

It has been decided that Piggott of North Carolina, Wing of Virginia, and Rogers of Tennessee, are not entitled to seats in the Yankee Congress.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden has written a letter to Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, counselling moderation. He says: Fight the proclamation with resolutions and the rebels with bayonets."

### A Wretched Editor.

A wretched editor, who hasn't any wife to take care of him, went the other night to a ladies' fair. He says he saw there "an article" which he "fain would call his own, but it was not for sale." He declares that since that night he has been "wretchedly wretched." As the article was bound in hoops, the reader is left to infer that it was either a girl or a keg of whiskey.

### Foreign.

Naval Difficulties with England.—Negotiation of the Rebel Cotton Warrents in London and the Provinces.

I hear of renewed difficulties between our government and the Cabinet at Washington, in connection with recent alleged seizures of English vessels off the Bahamas, made within the prescribed nautical league of the British shore.

While the enormous new issues of paper money by the Federal Government announced by the last mail are the subject of very unfavorable comment, and while the credit of the North in the London money market is down to zero, it is stated positively that there is no difficulty found in the negotiation of Southern cotton warrents, such as I described in a recent letter. I believe these cotton warrents which derive all their value from the assumption of the certainty of recognition at no very distant period, are being very largely used at this moment, both in the London and provincial markets, in the purchase of ships and stores by the Confederate Government. The three millions and a quarter bales of cotton still in store in the South seems to be a perfectly safe security, and the idea of "repudiation" does not seem to suggest itself to those who thus constitute themselves creditors of the South. On the other hand, it is difficult to find any one who believes that the Federal Government can be trusted not to repudiate even its debt to its own countrymen.

The proposal by the French Emperor

to Mr. Seward, of a conference between commissioners on the part of the North and South, was sent, I am assured, to M. Mercier, without previous communication of it to Mr. Sidel. I am led to believe, moreover, that the proposal is considered by Mr. Sidel, and the other representatives of the South here and in France entirely inadmissible, and that no proposal of accommodation, through the channel of any foreign government, will be entertained that does not involve a recognition of the South. The Southern authorities will decline, it is said, to open negotiations on any other basis than one of separation. The North in its present temper, will, it is asserted refuse to treat on any basis but one of reconstruction. Under these circumstances those who profess to speak with authority on Southern policy in this country declare they see no hope whatever of any good result from the proposal submitted to the Washington Cabinet by M. Prouyn de Lhuys, Manchester (London) Guardian.

### Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary of Ireland, for Recognition.

In the course of a lecture delivered on Tuesday evening by Sir Robert Peel, Bart, M. P. in connection with a literary society at Fazeley, the Right Hon. Baronet made allusion, to the products of America. He said that he could not leave the subject of America without referring to the struggle which was going on there, because the mind of every Englishman was turned to that fratricidal, stupendous and most unfortunate war, and they would gladly without interfering personally, see the termination of that struggle. He was one of those who hoped, as an individual, to see the States ultimately become separated and independent of each other—(cheers)—for he was convinced that such a course would tend further to emancipation of the slaves. (Cheers.) For this simple reason. If they saw the continent again united, they would see again confirmed the state of things which existed before the breaking out of the war.—Then there was the odious and abominable proclamation of President Lincoln, in which he said, "You are rebels, your slaves shall be emancipated, but your States that remain united shall keep your slaves" (Cheers.) He said that if they followed the course of the battles which had taken place, they might almost fancy that they saw the God of battles fighting for the South. At all events, the courage, vigor and patriotism with which the South had fought were certainly a strong proof of the existence of a feeling on the part of the South that they were fighting in a good and true cause. He could wish very much that there was a patriot in the Northern States of America who would address President Lincoln, and press upon him the folly of persevering in the war which he had commenced. He had been reading just previously to coming to the meeting a speech of Lord Chatham, which he made in the House of Lords and which might now, in 1863, be most aptly placed in the mouth of some Northern patriot. In 1776 America declared its independence of Great Britain, and in 1777 an address of congratulation was brought up in the House of Lords and intended to be presented to his Majesty upon the progress of the war, and to show how ready the people of England were to back up; and on the occasion Lord Chatham, although infirm, went down to the House and said: "Let us open our eyes to the disaster which threatens us. That people whom we lately spurned as rebel is now our avowed enemy. We have not to wage war against bandits and against brigands, but against undaunted and virtuous patriots. You cannot make them respect you. You call them rebels. What are they rebels for? Surely not for defending their unquestionable right. Your trade languishes, your taxes increase, your revenues diminish, gold at this moment is at forty-two premium. And why? Because you wish to continue this cruel, vindictive and self-destructing war. Their subjection is not to be acquired by force of arms; their affection may be acquired by reconciliation and justice, (Cheers.) Those very words, continued Sir Robert, and they were spoken in 1777 by Lord Chatham, were applicable to the war in America at the present moment. He believed, as he had said, that emancipation was more likely to follow separation than Union, and he should, as a member of Parliament, be glad to be able to look back to 1863, and say that he belonged to a Government, headed by a man who was the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England which, by acknowledging the independence of the South, led also to the emancipation of the slave. (Cheers.) They would, by recognition, put an end to the most wicked and most abominable traffic, which he believed in his heart, the councils of hell imagined for the degradation of a very large portion of the human race. (Loud cheers.)—16.